Passing over the Nike of Delos and the Antenor statue (the relation of which, by the way, to the existing base, the author regards as conclusively proved), we come to the Demosthenes portrait (2. 40-42). Here we find an interesting and plausible discussion of the restoration of the folded hands, in accordance with the fragment discovered in 1901. The argument seems conclusive—in the light of Plutarch's description of the original figure as it stood in the Agora in Athens—ἕστηκε δὲ [Demosthenes] τοὺς δακτύλους συνέχων δι' ἀλλήλων.

We find a full discussion of the arrangement of figures in the best known gable groups, although we cannot help feeling that the last word in many matters has not yet been said.

Several interesting vase paintings are discussed. Perhaps the most noteworthy discussion here is the interpretation of the François vase; full assent is given to Wilamowitz's discovery of a pictorial illustration of a long-lost Hymn to Hephaestus,—narrating his return to Olympus through the kindly offices of Dionysus. The attribution of the Medea vase to the influence of Euripides is combated (1. 82-83) against the views of Robert and Huddilston.

The character of Phidias is defended against the charge of theft and some new facts are introduced shedding light upon his later life (2.56); in support of these new views the lately discovered papyrus of a portion of the Chronicles of Apollodorus is adduced as evidence.

These are a few only of a rich harvest of interesting matters in the pages of these little books. The work is authoritative and up-to-date; it falls short of perfection, however, in the eyes of non-German students, in that it is characterized by an excessive admiration for all things German; it gives scant recognition to the labors of foreign schools. The author, indeed, disclaims the right of Michaelis in the second edition of his Entdeckungen to call Newton the leader in "the Archaeology of the Spade"; he confers the honor rather upon Wilhelm Dörpfeld, as the most distinguished archaeologist of all times.

These books have evidently grown out of a series of lectures; the style in general is clear, but occasionally the author falls into unnecessary obscurity in his long and cumbersome sentence structure. The work is printed with the usual German accuracy, and practically no typographical errors have been discovered.

This little work, of about 330 pages, exclusive of tables of contents, indices and plates, presents a valuable and authoritative summary of the latest developments in classical archaeology up to the year 1910. It deserves a place on the shelves of every person, whether teacher or layman, who is interested in the antiquities of the Greek and the Roman world.

MARION, MASS. CHARLES C. DELANO, JR.

On the Tibur Road—A Freshman's Horace. By George M. Whicher and George F. Whicher. The Princeton University Press (1911).

Most teachers have discovered that one of the best methods of cultivating an appreciation both of the spirit of Horace and of the problems of his art is to require of their pupils original translations in verse. By this means, too, interest in English versions of Horace will be aroused and then the class may with profit be tempted to weigh the respective merits of Martin, Conington, Eugene Field, and a host of others.

Not unworthy of a place beside these more ancient, well-known renditions of the Apulian bard is the little volume which has recently been published under the title On the Tibur Road. It is the product of the two Whichers, father and son. In the book are some poems which are close translations, others which are merely paraphrases, and others which are simply of a reflective nature, induced by a perusal of the Horatian verses. The authors are more successful, it seems to me, in dealing with the poems of lighter mood, although the rendering of *Eheu fugaces* (2.14) is remarkably fine. Especially interesting are the selections at the end collected under the title of Flaccus Diversified or Every Poet His Own Horace; here we find Horace as he would have been written by Browning, Samuel Johnson, Swinburne, Herrick, Kipling, Henley, Gray, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Pope, and Fitzgerald.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. HAROLD L. CLEASBY.

Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arthur Beatty, Assistant Professor of English, University of Wisconsin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (1912). 25 cents.

This neatly and tastefully printed and bound little book should be known to classical teachers who wish to put into their pupils' possession an inexpensive edition of the stirring ballads of Macaulay. It contains the introductory matter and notes of Macaulay himself, and is also enriched by a crisp and illuminating introduction by Professor Beatty, presenting an outline of Macaulay's life, The Ballad Revival, The Sources of Macaulay's Lays, and The Lays of Ancient Rome, and by brief explanatory notes. A photogravure of Macaulay figures as the frontispiece.

GRANT SHOWERMAN.
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

GRAMMATICI CARMEN

O cara mentis gaudia,
quanto vos amore
persequor et teneo
dulci cum labore!

Mihi vos laetitia,
  vos solamen estis:
vos amplectens maneo
  firmus in infestis.

Pulchritudo nominum
  animum delectat:
lepidas particulas
  laeta mens aspectat;
nihil rerum omnium
  mihi tam iucundum
verbi quam varietas
  uberque fecundum.

Studiis quibus studeo
  quae sunt coaequanda?
Haec est vita innocens,
  nulli comparanda.
Nemini invideo,
  vi doloque careo;
Veritati serviens
  illi soli pareo.

WILLIAM HAMILTON KIRK.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

ΑΙ ΛΙΘΟΒΟΛΟΙ

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ

Θαυμαστὰ πολλὰ προσφέρων ὑμῖν λέγω.
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέβημεν ὡς τάχος δόμων,
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν γυναῖκας ἀναμεμιγμένας
συχνὰς ὁρῶμεν καὶ λίθων ὑπερβολὴν
ἄνω ῥιφέντων ἐκ γυναικειῶν χερῶν.
καὶ τὴν μὲν ἂν προσεῖδες ὥσπερ εἰς μάχην
σημεῖον ἐκτείνουσαν, ἡ δὲ καὶ λόγῳ
καὶ χερσὶ καὶ λύμαισι καὶ πᾶσιν κὰκοῖς
ὕβριζε, πᾶσα δ' ἐξεβακχεύθη πόλις
γυναικοπληθής. δεινὰ δ' ἦν τἀνθένδ' ὁρᾶν·
ἀπῆγε γὰρ γυναῖκα περίπολος βίᾳ,
ἡ δ' ἀφρὸν ἐξιεῖσα καὶ διαστρόφους
κόρας ἑλίσσουσ', οὐ φρονοῦσ' ἃ χρὴ φρονεῖν,
ὄνυξιν ἠδ' ὀδοῦσι πόλλ' ἔπειθέ νιν,
ῥάβδον δ' ἀφαρπάσασ' ἔπαισεν εἰς κυνην,
ὁ δ' ἐξεπλήχθη καὶ χαμαὶ 'πεσεν φόβῳ.
ἀλλ' οὐ τὸ παίζειν ὧδε ταῖσδ' ἄλυπον ἦν,
ἦλθον γὰρ ἄλλοι πάντοθεν βοηδρόμοι.
δεσμοῦ δὲ πάσαις ἀρτίως τιμωμέναις
οὔπω σφιν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐξειργασμένον.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

RHYS CARPENTER.

An interesting account of the work of the Dutch excavations at Argos has appeared in the London *Times*. These excavations have been carried on since 1902, when Prof. W. Vollgraff, of the University of Groningen, commenced operations on the low, flat hill known as the "Shield". In successive annual campaigns he laid bare an important prehistoric settlement of about 2000 B.C., with heavy fortifications; then at the foot of the hill, a number of large Mycenaean rock-tombs of the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries B.C., the contents of which are now in the National Museum at Athens. Professor Vollgraff then succeeded, by experimental trench-cutting, in getting a clear outline of the topography of ancient Argos, discovering among other objects of special interest the stadium, the gymnasium, the sanctuaries of Apollo Pythios and Athena Oxyderkes, a round temple of unknown age and dedication, the Roman aqueduct, the Nymphaeum, and a large stone terrace, which in all probability is the *krĭtêrion,* or ancient place of judgment, mentioned by Pausanias. The chief interest, however, lay in identifying the *agora,* which in ancient Greek cities was the centre of the civic life. It is an immense rectangular area of some 3,000 square metres, which was partly roofed in and was surrounded on all sides by walls, temples, and colonnades. On the north side, which is above 100 metres in length, the colonnade has been unearthed almost intact, the columns still standing to a height of several metres, while most of the capitals are lying about near by. This colonnade apparently dates back to the fourth century B.C. An *agora* belonging to classical times of these dimensions and such arrangement is thus far unique in Greece or Asia Minor. Pausanias describes the Argive *agora* quite elaborately, and names no fewer than seventeen temples abutting on it. One of these temples has already been unearthed by Professor Vollgraff; it is 32 metres long by 15½ metres broad, and was built of fine white limestone. The substructure and numerous fragments of the superstructure are preserved, as well as the shattered statue of the goddess, whose name may perhaps be determined when the pieces are put together. Professor Vollgraff's excavations are to be continued, and one may confidently hope for even more important discoveries.

The recent excavations on the Palatine in Rome will soon be opened to the public. When the clearing of the débris from the *atrium* of Domitian's palace has been completed, a good view will be obtained of the vast *impluvium* of the palace of the Caesars. This colossal fountain had a capacity of a thousand cubic metres. The water was distributed in lead pipes from Nero's aqueduct, fifteen feet below the *impluvium*. The foundations of the Golden House and earlier Caesarian dwellings have been laid bare. Below these have been found some interesting remains, including twelve ancient lifts. One of these lifts, which descend into the earliest known city, is being cleared and put into working order. From *The Nation* of October 3, 1912.